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ridiculous heat of the climate
angerous to the blood and
to the skin, which blisters
the flesh, affecting the
at travellers are obliged to
at covering over them, to keep

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED
by John S. Meehan, at the Columbian Office.

PARTICULAR RELATION
OF THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION
TO THE
BURMAN EMPIRE.
Series of Letters, addressed to
Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London.
—
BY ANN H. JUDSON.
—
22—tf.

REMEMBERED. That on
eleventh day of March, in the year
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-three, and of the independence of
the United States of America, the following
said District Court for the District of Col
a book, the right whereof he claims in
works following, to wit:
Particular Relation of the American Baptist
Mission to the Burman Empire, in a series of
Letters, addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq.
M. P. London.
Ann H. Judson.
ity to the act of the Congress of the United
States, "An act for the encouragement of
the copies of maps, charts, and books
printed by an Act entitled, "An Act for the
learning, by securing the copies of such
to the authors and proprietors of such
times therein mentioned; and to the
to the arts of designing, engraving
logical and other prints."
EDM. L. LEE, Clerk of the District Court
for the District of Columbia.

ist General Convention
General Convention of the Baptist
Mission in the United States for
and other Important Objects
redemption's Kingdom, will convene
trial session, in the meeting
Baptist Church in Washington
day, the 30th of April next.
8—tf.

Situation Wanted.
UNG gentleman of liberal education
has had several years' experience
the charge of an Academy, and
a Tutor in some respectable
passed the last two years as a
testimonials of his qualifications
as an instructor of youth. A
S. Meehan, at the Columbian
street.
2th.

CHARD S. COXE,
orney & Counselor at Law,
moved into the District of Colum
opened his OFFICE in Georgetown
happy to attend to the business
may intrust it to him; whether
kind, or in relation to claims
in Washington, Alexandria,
wh.

Gill's Commentaries
Y. WOODWARD has exhibited
for selling the above
35 Sheep, and \$40 in Cash
orders must be paid.
phian, Feb. 1.

PRINTING,
F EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED,
THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1823.

[No. 17.]

The Columbian Star.
A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-
VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-
TION IN THE UNITED STATES.
Published every Saturday,
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WASHINGTON CITY.
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advance, or within six months after subscrip-
tion; four dollars, should payment be deferred
to a later period.
Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for
every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.
Any person, for obtaining five responsible
clerical, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.
Communications for the Columbian Star,
should be addressed to the Rev. JAMES D.
JUDSON, the editor: Letters on business, to
S. MEEHAN, the publisher, post paid.
Profits of the work sacred to the cause of
the Gospel; and any society for Missionary or
evangelical purposes, or other evangelical ob-
jects, shall regularly contribute to the
cause of the General Convention, or of the
Columbian College, shall be entitled to the
Star gratis.

Communications.
FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.
Child, how good and how pleasant it is for
brethren to dwell together in unity.
DAVID.
Where God bestows his blessing, and
Christians "keep the unity of the spirit, in
the bond of peace," how delightful the
result! All that is salutary and beautiful is
united together. The kind and tender af-
fections, then have an indescribable power
charm the soul. Then do Christians
some apostles of that communion
fellowship, of which they will be made
partakers, when they shall sing the song
Blessed and the Lamb among the redeemed
in heaven. On earth the joyous harmo-
nious, which will be consummated in glo-
ry. Then the hearts of Christians are glad-
ened by the fruition of that blessed one-
ness, which is peculiar to God's people, and
which, their peace and joy in be-
lieving, are likely to be no more than nomi-
nal. Then they love the same objects;
they think and act alike; and unite, with-
out dissolving, and without halting or waver-
ing, in promoting peace on earth and good-
will to men. They pursue the heavenly
as fellow-travellers, bound to the same
goal, which grand aim it is, in all
their movements, to give glory to God in the
highest. Surely, none, who ever experi-
enced the pleasure and satisfaction, to be
united from fellowship and unity among
brethren, can rest contented, without a con-
stant participation of such joys.
Were the spirit of unity properly culti-
vated, and habitually fostered, we should
witness the heart-rending divisions,
which so often occur; every avenue would
be closed, which might lie open to animos-
ity and contentions; nor would our ears be
often pained with the news of listlessness
and dissension in religion. When brethren
are bound by the bonds of attachment to re-
lax, they give a sorry evidence of their vital
union, the great head of the church; for
"willeth the love of God in them?"
This shall all men know that ye are my
people," says our Saviour, "if ye have
one love to another." By neglecting to
cultivate sentiments of cordiality and esteem,
Christians bereave themselves of many spi-
ritual comforts, the deprivation of which
tendency to darken the soul, and must
necessarily be very prejudicial to the inter-
ests of true piety. Such an example is cal-
culated to make the men of the world re-
gard religion as an empty name, and to in-
duce them to say, "What do these Christians more than
others?" Christians "are the light of the
world." A city that is set on a hill cannot
be hid. To urge the necessity and
importance of maintaining unity among bre-
thren, is perhaps unnecessary, since all
are convinced, without the aid of rea-
soning, of their duty in this respect, and of
the numerous advantages likely to accrue
from an attention to this duty. Every one
desires to preserve unity of heart and action
among brethren, in every manner pos-
sible; whether by exercising forbearance,
showing relief, administering reproof with all
kindness, encouraging one another in every
word and work, or confirming and
strengthening one another in the truth. When
there is no sign of such an object, they
are regarded as one of the most valu-
able and charming privileges of the gospel.
EUMENES.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR:
The Society for Missionary In-
quiry in the Columbian College.
OF PROMOTING THE GENERAL IN-
TERESTS OF MISSIONS.
Brethren: Associated as we are
to promote the triumphs of the
gospel, we are worthy of our serious considera-
tion the present operations of the
missionary public, no one affords a more
valuable prospect, than the formation of
societies for promoting the inter-

I have read with peculiar pleasure the
constitution and address of the Baptist Con-
vention of the state of New-York. The
general objects of that body, which are
clearly delineated in their address, and
urged upon the consideration of the churches
by the most powerful motives, ought to meet
the approbation, and engage the zeal of
every friend of man.
The support and encouragement of do-
mestic missions appear to be the leading
features of their compact. They have
adopted a system somewhat different from
that of sending their missionaries to travel
through a vast extent of country in a few
weeks, in which, only passing and repass-
ing, they can do but little more than dis-
cover the wants of the people, without being
able to relieve them. Their missions will
partake more of a local and permanent
character. Following the example of pri-
mitive Christians, they propose to occupy
the same stations for months, and even
years together, if the blessing of God attend
their labours. The superior advantages of
this method must be manifest to every ob-
server. South-Carolina and Georgia are
following the example of New-York; and
I confidently hope that the time is not far
distant, when similar combinations shall be
formed in every state and territory in our
country, and the united energies of all these
be combined in the General Convention.
A review of the steady march of that
cause which must ultimately prevail, in-
spires the most heart-cheering anticipations
of the future; yet it must not be forgotten
that much still remains to be done, and that
years will probably pass away before so
grand a system can be perfected, and the
churches be brought into a general co-op-
eration. In the mean time, were the General
Convention to increase their domestic mis-
sions, and vary their operations in conformi-
ty to the present aspect of the country,
much good would probably result.
It must be evident to every reflecting
mind, that no system can be of permanent
and universal application. Means used for
the promotion of any general design, can be
successful, only when varied with the
changing circumstances of the community
to which they are applied.
An extensive domestic missionary system,
it is thought, would be peculiarly calculated
to promote the general interest of the cause.
The spirit of missions is one, and it has
been often, and with much propriety urged
that the promotion of foreign missions is the
direct means of promoting domestic. If this
be true, domestic missionary labours must
have a much more direct and powerful in-
fluence on foreign missions. They not only
diffuse the missionary spirit through those
churches which are constituted or built up
by these exertions, but actually furnish
them with the means of doing more for
foreign missions. No soil without culture
will yield its strength to the reaper. Some
spontaneous fruits may indeed be gleaned,
but no husbandman goes with his sickle
to the field, till he has first been there with
his seed.
The circumstances under which the Gen-
eral Convention came into existence, were
such as compelled them to reverse the order
of nature. They reaped where they had not
sown. That providence of God, the most pro-
pitious that ever blessed the American Ba-
ptists, which threw upon their patronage two
missionaries in a foreign land, rendered this
course unavoidable. The spontaneous fruits
of the field were gratefully poured into the
treasury of the Lord.
In gathering, fresh seed was scattered.
The Christian's heart was melted by the
tale of suffering humanity, and he began to re-
flect on the command of his Lord—"Go
ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to
every creature"—his treasures were opened.
The widow and the orphan consecrated,
also, with many prayers and tears, their
mite to the sacred cause. In this manner
the present exigencies of the Board have
been answered, and the cause has gradually
advanced.
But, from a view of the present condition
of the American Baptists, I am persuaded
that something more must be done. Our
churches are scattered over a wide extent
of country, and many of them are almost
entirely destitute of the means of grace;
numbers of them possess sufficient wealth
to enable them to support the gospel among
themselves, and to do something for mis-
sions; others might do this in part; but for
the want of some regular system, these
Christian societies do nothing. The cause
droops—discipline is neglected—the mem-
bers are scattered, and for the want of
faithful leaders, are often seduced from the
simplicity of the gospel.
The method proposed is, that a suitable
number of able and devoted missionaries be
employed to labour in the sections of country
most destitute; that they regulate their
mode of operation according to the circum-
stances of their several stations. In some
instances confining their labours to the same
spot; in others, making their appoint-
ments, so as to fulfil them in a regular
routine, or circuit, and in all instances con-
tinuing their exertions as long as they may
be crowned with the blessing of Heaven.
Let it be their business to warn sinners,
to comfort saints, to organize, or build up
churches, to help them out of any difficul-
ties into which they may have fallen, to in-
struct them both in doctrine and discipline,
and assist them in forming regular systems
for the support of the gospel. Two or more
churches might be induced to unite their

strength, and thus obtain some one to break
to them the bread of life. Where this
cannot be done, for the want of contiguity,
or a suitable candidate for the pastoral of-
fice, let them contribute annually what they
may be able, to the funds of some Con-
vention, with the assurance of being visited by
their missionaries.
Such missions would at the outset do
much for their own support, and in process
of time, churches thus built up, would be
able, through the blessing of God, not only
to support the gospel among themselves,
but to assist in sending it to others. Of this
New-York affords a practical proof. Some
of her missions, established where but a few
months ago there was no church within many
miles, already furnish a large proportion
of their own support; and it is but a few
years since the section of country which now
forms the very heart of that active Con-
vention, was itself a field of missionary labours.
Were a general system of this kind car-
ried into effect, churches, which now main-
tain little else than a name, might revive—
new ones be raised up—the wilderness might
blossom, and the desolate place become a
fruitful field. It would gladden the heart
of the Christian, and carry the gospel to
thousands sunk in the depths of ignorance
and degradation, and "the blessing of many
ready to perish" would come upon their be-
nefactors.
Perhaps these labours may with propi-
ety be extended to sections of country not
wholly destitute. The exigencies of the
Board will undoubtedly require, that their
agents continue to itinerate in them for the
purpose of recruiting its funds. I need not
adduce arguments to prove, that it is im-
possible for those agents, who travel for the
express purpose of collecting funds, to do
much in promoting revivals or building up
churches. Their influence, in this respect,
will ever be found as partial, as it is in-
direct. Their visits are not anticipated as
seasons of refreshing to the fainting Chris-
tian, or of conviction to the hardened sinner.
Were suitable persons employed to itine-
rate in such places, for the purpose, not of
making collections, but of comforting and
animating the churches, organizing or re-
viving missionary societies, of disseminating
correct sentiments, counteracting the per-
nicious efforts of the enemies of the cross,
and of assisting churches which may be in
difficulty, forming new ones, administering
and preaching every where the gospel in
demonstration of the Spirit and with
power, we, perhaps, might witness a scene
over which the angels in Heaven would re-
joice—the church rising in her majesty—
Zion coming up from the wilderness leaning
upon the bosom of her Beloved, decked in
beauty, terrible as an army with banners—
the joy and the praise of the whole earth—
The incense of her prayers would then call
down the blessings of Heaven, and the pure
offering of her hands would gladden the dis-
tant isles with the news of salvation.
The extent and efficiency of missionary
exertions can only be commensurate with
the strength of the body who make them.
No stream can rise above its source.—Let
then the hopes of the General Convention be
placed in the rising importance of the
denomination. Let domestic missionaries
visit every corner of our land—seize and
improve every opening, and wielding the
sword of the Spirit, and trusting in the arm
of Omnipotence, let them carry war into
the midst of the dark regions of the prince
who rules but to destroy—and let the ban-
ner of the cross wave triumphant on the
ruins of his demolished empire. Where
churches exist, let them be strengthened,
and where the sheep scattered in the wil-
derness pant for the word of life, as the
hart for the water brooks; let them be fed.
Such a course would tend much to pro-
mote the interest of the Redeemer's king-
dom—to produce unity of sentiment, feeling
and effort. And we might expect to see the
denomination growing in strength and zeal,
advancing in piety, and rising to a consid-
eration and importance that shall do honour
to Him who purifies and adorns her.
Remembering that the "success of every
great and good design" depends on the
blessing of God, and that "the wisdom of
man is foolishness with him;" let us, bre-
thren, with humble submission, pray for a
state of things so auspicious, and implore
the guidance of his Spirit, and his blessing
to attend our future labours.

Burman Mission.
"A particular Relation of the American Ba-
ptist Mission to the Burman Empire, in a
series of letters, addressed to Joseph But-
terworth, Esq. M. P. London, by Ann H.
Judson." Washington City: Printed and
published by John S. Meehan, at the Mis-
sion Press, north E street, pp. 315.
This book, which has just issued from
the press, presents, in a neat duodecimo
volume, a full detail of the interesting his-
tory of the Burman Mission. A large por-
tion of the work consists of extracts from the
official and private letters of the missionaries,
woven together into a continuous narrative,
by remarks from the pen of Mrs. Judson.
These extracts will have the freshness of
novelty to most readers; and aside from
those parts which are original, Mrs. J. has
performed an acceptable service to the
Christian public, by collecting together these

scattered details, and combining them into
a well digested history. We doubt not that
the book will have a wide circulation, and
we hope that it will be instrumental in kind-
ling in many bosoms, that ardent zeal which
distinguishes its author. We copy the pre-
face, and the first letter, as a specimen of
the work:
PREFACE.
A connected account of the origin, pro-
gress, and success, of the American Ba-
ptist Mission to the Burman Empire, was
first suggested by friends in Bengal, who
were desirous of a better acquaintance with
particular circumstances, than could be ob-
tained from any publication extant.
On embarking for Europe, I indulged
the hope of being able to commence a work
of this kind, during the passage; but my ill
state of health, together with the scanty
materials then in possession, induced me to
defer it until a more favourable period.
In England and Scotland, I found a high
degree of interest existed, relative to the
Burman Mission; excited, principally, by a
few articles of intelligence which had found
their way from these shores across the At-
lantic, and continually prompted the in-
quiry, "How shall we obtain all the infor-
mation which has been transmitted to your
American Board?" Frequently was the re-
quest reiterated, to make a compilation of
documents, in such a form as to give a his-
tory of events, from the commencement
of the mission to the present time.
From no one was this request more for-
cibly and constantly made, than from that
great and excellent man, to whom these
letters are addressed; who, from my first
arrival in England, until my departure for
my native shores, manifested the affec-
tionate concern of a father, and spared no
exertions to increase my comfort, improve
my health, and enhance my usefulness.—
He entered, warmly, into our missionary
views, and endeavoured to cherish the
flame, already kindled, in his circle; and
his last request, received at the very mo-
ment of embarkation at Liverpool, had
no inconsiderable influence in prevailing
on me to commence the present compilation.
Since my arrival in this country, my
health has so far declined, as to prevent
my imparting to my beloved friends, that
oral information which I had so fondly ex-
pected and ardently desired. This circum-
stance has been an additional inducement,
to devote every moment of leisure, and re-
spite from pain, to the compilation of this
work—and it is to me no small source of
consolation, that, while endeavouring to ob-
tain my health, in my secluded and retired
situation, I have been able to prepare and
present to my Christian friends, a concise
view of the faithfulness and mercy of God,
as exhibited in the formation of a little
church, in one of the largest heathen em-
pires in the world.
While I consider the following letters as
a substitute for verbal communications, I
cannot refrain from bespeaking the candour
of my friends in perusing them.
Much additional interesting matter would
have been communicated; more attention
to style and elegance of expression would
have been given; and more particularly
in selection and arrangement would have
appeared, had my health allowed. This
must be my apology for omissions and er-
rors of every kind. But, poor as is the garb
in which these letters are dressed, a full
conviction that the providential circum-
stances therein detailed, will have a tendency
to excite grateful emotions in the hearts of
many of God's dear children, induces me to
make an immediate and joyful offer of this
little work.
I gladly embrace the present opportuni-
ty to express my thanks, and sense of obli-
gation, for the continued and innumerable
proofs of Christian affection, which have
been manifested by the Board of Managers
of the General Convention, female societies,
and many individuals, in their endeavours
to add to my comfort, and aid me in my de-
signs, since my arrival in this country.
That the blessings of thousands, ready to
perish, may descend upon all interested in
the missionary cause, and that every indi-
vidual who shall peruse these letters may
raise his heart to God, in prayer for the
conversion of the heathen, is the sincere and
constant desire of
A. H. J.
Washington City, March, 1822.
LETTER I.
Ship Amity, August, 1822.
MY DEAR SIR,
After such continued proofs of your af-
fectionate regard, and kind concern in my
welfare, it would, indeed, be the height of
ingratitude, should I longer delay to com-
ply with the request, so often made, to write
you a particular and connected account of
the origin, progress, and success of the
American Baptist Mission to the Burman
Empire.
My present state of convalescence, to-
gether with freedom from interruptions dur-
ing my passage to America, I am happy to
say, allows the gratification of my feelings in
complying with your wishes; and, though an
employment of this nature will have a
tendency to refresh my mind with scenes
of trial, the very recital of which is appalling
to human nature, it will, at the same time,
recall to my recollection the tender mercies
of our heavenly Father, whose unseen hand
has supported, sustained, and delivered,

when no created arm could succour, and
whose loving kindness has been richly
experienced in the very storms of adversity.
To the honour of Divine grace would I re-
cord it, that we have never encountered
trials greater than we have been enabled to
bear, and a way for escape from imminent
danger and peril has always been provided.
Previous to a personal relation, a slight
sketch of the Burman empire, its geo-
graphical situation, government, and some
of the principal traits in the character of its
inhabitants, may not be uninteresting.
This empire comprises the former king-
doms of Arracan, Ava, and Pegue, whose
sovereigns have been displaced by the cele-
brated Alompra, the founder of the present
dynasty, or by his successors. This, and
some adjacent countries, have sometimes
been termed Indo-Chinese nations, as situ-
ated between India proper and the empire
of China. The empire of Burmah, in its
present state, is about 1200 miles in length,
and 8 or 900 in the broadest part. It ex-
tends from the 9th to the 28th degree
North latitude, and from the 91st to the
106th East longitude; and contains a popu-
lation estimated at about nineteen millions.
The northern part of the country is barren
and mountainous; but the plains and valleys,
situated more southerly, are very fertile.—
The climate is considered salubrious, and
the natives are remarkably healthy and
vigorous. The government is strictly mo-
narchical. The emperor is an absolute so-
vereign, and is regarded as the sole lord and
proprietor of life and property in his do-
minions; and, without the concurrence of
any, his word is irresistible law. Four pri-
vate ministers of state, (called Atterwoon),
and four public ministers of state, (Woon-
gyee) are the organs of administration. The
latter compose the supreme court of the
empire, (Hlowdau) in the name of which
all imperial edicts are issued.
The Burman empire is divided into dis-
tricts, each of which is governed by a vice-
roy, (Myowoon) and a court (Yongdau).
The district courts are composed of a pre-
sident, (Yawoon)—chief magistrate, (Sit-
kai)—collectors of the port, (Akoukwoon)—
auditors, (Narkandau)—and secretaries,
(Saragye).
The members of the district courts, and
the wives, relations, and favourites of vice-
roys, have also the privilege of holding pri-
vate courts, and of deciding petty causes
subject to appeal to higher authority.
The Burmans are Buddhists, or a nation
of atheists. They believe that existence
involves in itself the principles of misery
and destruction. Consequently, there is no
eternal God. The whole universe, say they,
is only destruction and re-production. It
therefore becomes a wise man to raise his
desires above all things that exist, and
aspire to *Nigban*, the state where there is
no existence. Rewards and punishments
follow meritorious and sinful acts, agreeable
to the nature of things. Gaudama, their
last Boodhi, or deity, in consequence of me-
ritorious acts, arrived at that state of per-
fection, which made him deserving of an-
nihilation, the *supreme good*. His instruc-
tions are still in force, and will continue till
the appearance of the next deity, who is
supposed now to exist somewhere in em-
bryo, and who, when he appears, as the
most perfect of all beings, will introduce a
new dispensation. The Buddhist system of
morality is pure, though it is destitute of
power to produce purity of life in those who
profess it.
The Burmans are a lively, industrious,
and energetic race of people, and farther
advanced in civilization than most of the
Eastern nations. They are frank and can-
did, and destitute of that pusillanimity
which characterizes the Hindoos; and of
that revengeful malignity which is a leading
trait in the Malay character. Some of their
men are powerful logicians, and take delight
in investigating new subjects. Their books
are numerous; some of them written in the
most flowing, beautiful style: and much in-
geny is manifested in the construction of
their stories.
All the boys in the empire are taught by
the priests, who are dependent for their sup-
port on the contributions of the people; but
no attention is given to female education,
excepting in a few instances in the higher
classes of society.
From the above observations, my dear
Sir, you may form some idea of the Bur-
mans; but, of the sanguinary nature of their
government, prudential reasons urge my sil-
ence.
Still hoping for an interest in your
prayers,
I remain, my dear sir,
Very affectionately and respectfully,
A. H. J.

Missionary.
FOREIGN.
FROM THE LONDON BAPTIST MAGAZINE, FOR SEP-
TEMBER.
ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN INDIA.
DIGAHL.
The following brief extract of a letter
from Mr. Rowe, dated Jan. 3, 1822, would
lead us to indulge the hope, that we may,
in a very distant period, see the complete
abolition of the dreadful practice to which it refers.

Our servants report, that a neighbouring magistrate (to his honour be it recorded) at last refused permission for a native woman to burn herself with her deceased husband. They are personally acquainted with the woman, and say she was resolved to burn. To show her fortitude, she held her finger in the flame of a lamp, after which she distributed her property amongst her relatives, and only waited the permission of the magistrate to execute her design; but that, being refused, she had of course to give it up. She had two small children, who sat bewailing her expected fate; but on hearing the prohibition, they expressed much joy, and returned home well satisfied. On the way home the woman affected to be dying of mortification and grief on account of her disappointment; but she is now become as cheerful and happy as ever she was.

COLOMBO (CEYLON.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Chater to Mr. Dyer, dated Colombo, Feb. 6, 1852.

Often, very often I feel pained and grieved at heart on viewing and reflecting on the circumstances of this island, and this populous town in particular. Two long streets that lie between the Grand Pass and my other two places of worship are inhabited almost exclusively by Mahometans. They are, in fact, so much the more that they take their names from them; being called Great and Little Moorstreet. Nothing yet has been done, nor any thing worth mentioning been attempted, towards rescuing these poor people from their wretched delusions. It is impossible they should be riveted to them more firmly than they are. The Christian religion they view with contempt, and will hear nothing on the subject. One man, (an inhabitant of Jaffna,) and so far as my knowledge goes, one only, has yet been even proselyted to Christianity in all Ceylon; and he was held in detestation by all the rest, young and old.

And as to the generality of the people called Christians in Ceylon, it is too well known into what a deplorable state they are sunk. It is true, great numbers attend the Roman Catholic church; but when we consider for a moment what it is they learn there, (if indeed they learn any thing at all,) who can rejoice in this? And, with a very few exceptions, nothing like serious religion is to be seen among the people of the reformed church. It is but a few times in the year that they attend public worship. The former part of the Sabbath is occupied in bathing or some such way. And it is very common to see them cleaning or repairing their houses on that day; and feasting, dancing, and card playing, are the evening employments of many. I am not now giving you information on hearsay, but making known to you things to which I am eye and ear witness, as I pass the doors of these people every Sabbath-day. Dancing is less common than when I first came here; but it is not long since I saw large parties in two houses on the same Sabbath evening; and that in two of the most public streets in Colombo. These are our Colombo Christians! What then can we expect the poor Singalese to be, who have been brought up with such examples before their eyes? Certainly just such as they are: a poor, ignorant, careless, stupid race of people.

The Baptist missionaries write from Ben- gaden, that religious tracts are in great demand in Sumatra, and propose an enlargement of the printing establishment. The native schools are prosperous.

Dr. Dewar, late Minister of the College Church, Aberdeen, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, has recently become the pastor of the church in Glasgow, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Dewar has been well known to many, by his valuable "observations on the character, &c. of the Irish," and as the author of a volume of evangelical Sermons, 8vo. 452 pages.

CALMUC TARTARS (RUSSIA.)

In the year 1765, a colony was established on the banks of the Volga, by the Moravians. Several families from Germany emigrated thither, and the place now called Sarepta, is the most considerable of the brethren's settlements. They laboured for a long period among the Calmucs, without success. But at length, their pious efforts were blessed, and many of the Calmucs were brought to the knowledge of the truth. "So gently, yet so safely, hath the good Shepherd led these lost sheep, after having found them in the wilderness, that their lives being endangered, from the wolves among their countrymen, on account of their Christian profession, they were moved to take a step perhaps unexampled among their tribes, who are rovers from their birth, to leave the horde and settle upon a little island in the Wolga, near Sarepta, where, under the eye of their teachers and the protection of the Emperor Alexander, they hoped to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty. This migration has been effected, and the desolate island is now inhabited by a class of people hitherto unknown in the history of man. Tartars become Christians, and settled upon one spot for the purpose of agriculture and commerce!"

BAPTIST MISSION AT JAMAICA (W. INDIES.)

Mr. Coulart states several affecting anecdotes of the negroes. They receive the word of God with gladness, and in the simplicity of their hearts, give very interesting relations of their feelings and views.—Mr. Coulart writes:

A poor slave came to my house, one morning, to tell me that his heart troubled him much. He burst into tears, saying, "Oh, Massa, me too bad for Jesus Christ: me heart work too strong for him: it give me no rest at all: me try for sleep—it no sleep—it go dis way, it go dat way—it no go to Jesus Christ at all, Massa. O Massa, what me do—what me do—will Jesus Christ let me perish?" Here he was so completely overwhelmed, as not to be able to say any more for a considerable time; then, quieting himself a little, he said, with much feeling, "Me never do nothing good for Jesus, yet him die for sinners: O may be, him die for him."

Another, after relating how her mind had been first awakened to serious concern, and that a friend, to whom she had communicated her feelings, had advised her to pray, added, "She den go back, and bow down on her sinful knee, and tell God she no wish

to keep on sin; but she no worthy to come, for she had done no good thing, but only eat sin, and drink sin, and peak sin, and tink sin, all her sinful life; and now, Massa," she said, in great agony, and tears of disappointment, "sin no leave me yet, Massa."

A blind man came from the country, some miles, for the same purpose. He said "Me live in country, Massa: me no speak so good as town negro, but much praying people dere. Em tell me many things, but me no hear good—em tell me pray—me try—me no like it—say it no do yet, me young man. Me feel some trouble: me come to town: den me hear de word preach: an, O Massa, him bite me mush. Me fever, me sick-headach; but me never have noting no trouble like dat, Massa. Den me come again, den me cut it, an it sweet it mush—de word sweet mush." Had he known the language, he would probably have said, "My heart presumes I cannot lose the refresh all my days."

The following anecdote shows how highly these people value their religious privileges:—

A slave wished his owner to give him permission to attend with God's people to pray: his answer was, "No, I will rather sell you to any one who will buy you." "Will you," said he, "suffer me to buy myself free, if me can?" "If I do, you shall pay dearly, for your freedom: as you are going to pray, 250*l.* is your price." The common price for a slave, if a good servant, is 140*l.* "Well massa, it is a great deal of money, but me must pray: if God will help me, me will try and pay you?" He has been a long time working hard; and, at last sold all himself and wife had, except his blanket, to purchase liberty to pray in public, or, in other words, to meet with those who love Jesus Christ!

Of their eagerness to obtain baptism, Mr. Coulart says:—

I often feel it painful indeed to refuse them immediate admission; but we wish to obtain the consent of their owners, and to have as extensive a knowledge of their characters as possible, before we receive them. Some of them weep when they are told to stop a little longer, and say, "Massa, suppose dead take me, how me die, when me know dis my duty, an me no do it?" I can only say, I wish to know that it is their duty, and then I shall not object.

He adds the following story:—

A female negro called on me, from a distance of fifty or sixty miles. Here she is dressed in a clean little jacket, as they are called in Scotland, and such as servant girls wear there, without stockings or shoes, though in the last stage of pregnancy. She has come to hear some word about Jesus, she says; for she has been no servant of God for eight long years. She looked at the chapel that was building—she looked at me—and then wept, till she had no more power to weep. When she recovered, she told me that she and her husband and small family were sold eight years ago to the person who owns her now, and her residence fixed on the same estate, where "nothing but badness is to be seen—dere me hear no good word—me see no good work. O massa, me poor soul quite perish: him quite sick for de word." When she went first to the estate, her owner asked her if she prayed. "Yes," was her reply. "Oh, that is bad," he said: "you will spoil all my negroes. Your religion is a bad thing—you must not spread it here!" "O massa," she replied, "religion not a bad thing: if your negro love God in him heart, him find something else to do than tief your fowl and your sugar."

DOMESTIC.

BAPTIST MISSION AT FORT WAYNE.

On the 1st of August last, the Rev. John Sears and his wife arrived at Fort Wayne, to join the mission there, accompanied by their father, Rev. Benjamin Sears, and their brother, Mr. Benjamin Sears, Jun. The latter is to act in the capacity of a farmer.

On the 3d of August, a church was formed, under the name of the "Putawatimie Mission Church." It consists of 12 members, 3 of whom are Indian women. The Rev. B. Sears, and the Rev. Corby Martin, who were providentially present, took part in the exercises. On the succeeding day, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was commemorated for the first time in that wilderness.

At the last accounts, Mr. McCoy's daughter was very seriously ill, and he was thus prevented from attending at St. Joseph's, where a commission, appointed by the government, was transacting business with the natives, relative to the location of the mission establishment among the Putawatimies. Mr. Sears, with an Indian boy, and four white men, had proceeded to St. Joseph's.

Religious.

Jews in Germany.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY READING THE NEW TESTAMENT AND TRACTS.

"My word shall not return unto me void."

A poor student, of the University of Leipzig, having occasion to undertake a journey to his distant friend, was in want of the necessary money for that purpose. He therefore was induced to go to a learned Jew, to pawn his Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament. The latter contained the Greek and German text in opposite columns. The learned Jew, little as he valued this book, was however prevailed upon to give, the student half a rixdollar for it. During the absence of the student, he undertook to read it through; with a view to confirm his mind in enmity against Jesus, to ridicule his person in the synagogue, and to be the better prepared to testify his zeal for the Jewish faith. His wife and children were not permitted to see the book; he was determined to read it alone, as a sworn enemy of Jesus, and to discover the falsehood of the Christian religion in all its parts. As the student was absent for about seven weeks, the Jew had sufficient leisure to perform his task. But as he proceeded to read, his surprise increased, and a sacred awe prevailed him. In reading some impressive passages, he could scarcely refrain from exclaiming, Ah, that Jesus was my Saviour! Having completed the reading, he was astonished at himself, and exceedingly perplexed that, in spite of his earnest desire to find fuel in the New Testament for his burning enmity against Jesus, he had discovered nothing de-

serving of hatred, but on the contrary much that was great, sublime, heavenly, and divine. At length he charged himself with silly simplicity and blind folly, and resolved to open the book no more. But the consolatory and heavenly instructions he had read, and which had left an indelible impression upon his mind, and the glorious prospect of life eternal, which had opened before him, did not suffer him to rest either day or night; and he resolved to read the New Testament a second time, fully determined to be more careful in ascertaining that Jesus and his Apostles had justly deserved the hatred of all Jews, in all ages. Again, however, he was unable to discover any thing that was absurd, or which bore the stamp of falsehood, but much wisdom, inexpressible comfort for an afflicted mind, and a hope of immortality which seemed to rescue him from that dreadful anxiety with which the thoughts of futurity had often filled him. Still he could not divest himself of his prejudices, but read the New Testament the third time with the following resolution: "If I discover nothing the third time why Jesus and his Apostles, and their doctrine, should be hated by the Jews, I will become a Christian; but if my wish in first opening the book is now gratified, I will for ever detest the Christian religion." During the third reading of the history of Jesus, his doctrines and promises, he could not refrain from tears, his soul was affected in a manner which no pen can describe. Now he was quite overcome, the love of the most holy and the most lovely of the children of men filled his very soul. Being fully determined to become a Christian, he went without delay, and made his desire known to a Christian minister. The student returned from his journey, and brought the borrowed money with interest, to redeem his two books. The Jew asked him if he would sell the New Testament. The student was unwilling to part with it, but after some persuasion yielded. What do you demand for it, asked the Jew? A rixdollar will satisfy me was the reply. The Jew opened a chest, and laid down one hundred louis d'ors. Take that, said he, gladly will I pay you more if you desire it. And if at any time I can be of use to you, only apply to me and I will be your friend to the utmost of my power. The student was surprised, and supposed the Jew made sport of him. But the latter related to him what a change of mind had been wrought in him by reading the New Testament, upbraided him with setting little value on that precious book, and said, never will I part with this book, and you will oblige me by accepting the money." From that time he became a sincere Christian.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hoff, to the London Jews' Society, dated Konigsburg, Oct. 22, 1852.

Amongst the Israelites, to whom the word of God found access, a learned young man was especially attentive to it. In his first visit he used all his wits to prove, that Jews may be happy without Christianity; to this we opposed the word of God, and God blessed his word with respect to this young man. He came to us again, and requested us to read the Bible with him, which we did willingly; and he now, God be praised, as a sincere penitent, seeks pardon through Him "who was wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities." His name is B. and God has gifted him with extraordinary talents. He speaks French, Italian, Polish, and Russian, and he knows Hebrew very well, so that when we read the Bible together, he always reads the Hebrew text into German. He knows English a little, and Latin tolerably well. As he lives by teaching languages wholly, he instructs several young Jews upon whom he now works with truly Christian zeal; and, God be thanked! one of these youths is already brought to an acknowledgment of the truth. He cannot enough admire God's mercy, that he should thus be brought to recognize the truth, as he was already somewhat deeply grounded in Spinoza's system, to which his singularly acute understanding had led him. He wishes to translate the "Address to the Women of Israel" into Polish Hebrew. If you approve this, I beg you to say so as soon as possible. I see almost daily how he grows in knowledge of himself and the Redeemer. Besides him there are several other Jews on the road to the knowledge of the truth. The Jews here are singularly prepared for Christianity; we are beloved by them, and are already in very confidential intercourse with many of them.

JUVENILE BOLDNESS.

From a respectable clergyman in Ireland, who employs a youth of singular manners, but decided piety, to itinerate among the Roman Catholics with religious tracts. Dated February 8, 1851.

"My tract boy set out yesterday on his travels, with his basket well filled with bibles, testaments, and chosen tracts. It will amuse you to hear that his favourite place is a Fair; where, as soon as he hears a ballad singer proclaiming his vile trash, he approaches the crowd; and loudly declares the falsehood of what he says; and then reads some interesting account of some sudden death, or the conversion of a notorious sinner. The simplicity of his manner, and the confidence of truth, which is evident in his whole conduct, gain him many purchasers. Those who come with their half pence to buy the vitious songs, prefer the tracts of this extraordinary boy. Here indeed are the weak things of the world raised up to confound the wise."

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) COURIER.

Seamen.—Whoever has had occasion recently to be on the ocean, cannot have failed to observe the improvement in the manners, behaviour and discourse of seamen. It forms a striking contrast to the character which some years since it was fashionable to attribute to them. This pleasing result may perhaps in a great measure be attributed to similar institutions with that of the "Mariner's church" in this city—and furnishes an excitement to persevere in such laudable undertakings.

Rev. Reginald Heber succeeds Dr. Middleton as Bishop at Calcutta.

At Georgetown, E. C. Rev. Mr. Frey received much attention. The members of the Hebrew church received him as a friend, and paid a serious attention to his public lectures.

FROM THE CHARLESTON SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

We lately published a request from Christians of Boston, that prayer might be offered up for that city in particular. Those prayers have ascended to the Throne of the Almighty, who is indeed a prayer answering God. Boston has been visited. Showers of divine mercy have fallen upon it. We would now tremblingly, but earnestly, request the prayers of the Christian community for this city. It would be improper at this time to excite sanguine expectations; but that event which a few have so long and so ardently sighed for with "groanings unutterable," seems to be approaching. The "still small voice" is heard in some of our congregations. Christians appear to be more engaged than heretofore; the lukewarm are arousing from their slumbers; and a few sinners seem to be inquiring for the Lord. Would that we could say more. But this we can say—"Brethren, pray for us!" Christians of every name, in our city, we call upon you, in the name of Christ, to be much in prayer, that ye may be "discerners of the signs of the times."

The population of the globe is estimated, in an address made to the public by the Louisiana Bible Society, in 1852, at 1,000,000,000; which are thus divided: 630,000,000 Pagans, 138,000,000 Mahometans, 12,000,000 Jews, and 170,000,000 nominal Christians. The number of Bibles issued from the press since the discovery of printing to the establishment of Bible Societies, is estimated at only 25,000,000. During the sixteen years existence of Bible Societies, they have issued 6,000,000 copies of this invaluable work, affording still a very small and inadequate supply for the population. It is further estimated, that at the present rate of issues, it will be 500 years before a copy of the Bible can be placed in each of the families of the earth.

The manager of one of the estates on the island of Trinidad, affirms that the negroes do three times the work they did, before the Bible was circulated among them, and are quite cheerful and happy.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

The new packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Potts, arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 22d, in 38 days from Liverpool, and brings Liverpool dates three days later than those heretofore received. The Paris dates are not so late as those received at New-York.

Lord Amherst, who has been appointed Governor General of India, in the place of Mr. Canning, sailed from Plymouth on the 7th ult. in the Jupiter, for Calcutta. His predecessor, Lord Hastings, is on his way home.

The Chronicle of the 11th states, that the resolution of the Portuguese councils to make common cause with the Spaniards, had much disconcerted the French cabinet, and given rise to some warm altercations between M. de Villele, the prime minister of France, and Sir Charles Stuart, the British ambassador at Paris.

The resolution of Portugal to make common cause with Spain, is represented by the London Courier, as intelligence of much importance. In fact, it renders necessary the same resolution on the part of England, from the nature of the treaties and interests by which she is linked with Portugal.

The abrogation of the British order in council which prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition to the dominions of Spain, is an evidence of the temper of the British government. The sailing of the Brest fleet, for Cadiz, as it is rumoured, may have produced some other measure of similar import. If the Foreign Enlistment bill has been repealed, every facility has been afforded for giving aid to the Spaniards; and from the dispositions manifested by the British nation, considerable succours of every kind have, we doubt not, been furnished without delay. The Spanish Ambassador in London had contracted with one manufacturer alone for 20,000 barrels of gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay, and a vessel had sailed for Corunna with five thousand stand of arms, this being the second exportation of arms for Spain. The Spanish Cortes are said to have decreed that letters of marque should be issued against France. Commissions enough must have been demanded.

It is not a little remarkable to find the leading opposition paper of England holding such language as the following, when the leaders of the opposition in Parliament talk in the opposite strain.

"In a discussion on the Army estimates, last night, Colonel Davies alluded to War between France and England as being inevitable. The sentiment was answered by one party with cries of 'No, no!' and by another cries of 'Hear, hear!' Waving the question of obligation arising out of our Treaty with Portugal, on which we are not prepared to decide, we do not hesitate to say, that if this country were free to choose, it would not be advisable for it to become a party in the war. When countries have a common cause of apprehension from any power, it is their interest as well as their duty to assist each other, because the subjugation of any one is diminishing their common means of defence, and adding to the means of attack of the common enemy."

But a country ought not to go to war merely from sympathy with the situation of another, and where its own safety and interests are not concerned, because in that case there would never be an end of war. The United States of America, for instance, which have now nothing to fear from Europe, would hardly be justified in declaring war against Russia for an attack on Turkey or Sweden, though Austria and Denmark, which are in a very different situation, would certainly be justified in acting otherwise. With respect to this country, we contend, that its situation and strength must for ever secure it from injury from any state, or conceivable union of states. An interference on our part with continental disputes, can never therefore be necessary to us, and cannot of course be advisable.

"By losing sight of our true policy, we have contrived to thrust ourselves into every war which has disturbed Europe for the last hundred and fifty years, sometimes ranging ourselves on the side of justice, but as frequently ranging ourselves on the side of injustice." The last and most ruinous war in which we were engaged, was in its

origin a most unprincipled contest against the liberties of a great nation, war now in agitation is another contest of despots against the liberties of a nation. We feel satisfied that the policy will not act hostily AGAINST any nation, but will put down liberty, and equally satisfied, that they might have prevented the attempt on the part of confederacy if they had chosen.

"A departure from neutrality may be productive of very serious consequences. The French nation, now opposed to Spain, might, if we were to follow its government in a contest, with the present we calculate on the people of the allies of the people of Spain. We should infallibly rouse the national spirit, the French, and give rise, perhaps, to an interminable war. This is a consideration which it would be madness to want men. We can serve her more effectually by remaining at peace than by using a force to the Peninsula. A foreign enlistment bill—allow free men, British generosity, and the French repent its undertaking."

[Morning Chronicle, Nov.] The London Courier, formerly considered as the very organ of the British cabinet, differs altogether from the principal members of the cabinet, as to Spanish policy. Thus we find the chief journal in the division, at variance on this subject with the higher Parliamentary members, and, indeed, with the great majority of politicians of all classes who compose the House of Commons. The Courier is a hackneyed partisan of both sides.

The Paris correspondents of the papers mention, that the French government give no idea of the state of public opinion on the important question of the expulsion of Manuel, and that the alarm in the circles of Ultramun was excessive.

Subscriptions towards the formation of a Spanish military hospital, proposed in London, and books have been opened for the purpose at the principal Banking houses.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 11th Jan. says—"Lord Stratford has resumed his negotiations with the Porte, not the smallest doubt is entertained, peace will be preserved in the East."

Latest from Gibraltar.—We have from our correspondent Gibraltar, dated the 11th of March, from which the following extracts are made. A letter to the place dated the 11th says, "war is certain." The King and Cortes have been at Seville, and it is said that the French army enter Spain the 15th inst. Considerable speculations have taken place in sugar, pepper, rice, nankeen, &c. little encouragement for advance is so long as we have 15,000,000 *l.* of store. Wheat has advanced a little, and is being open for its admission, at 10 cents for duty. White Havana sugar is \$104 cwt.—New-York Com. 83 1/2 cwt. Camp-Marshal O'Donoghue has other duties preventing his continuing command of Madrid, his Majesty has appointed Camp-Marshal Echegarai to succeed him.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of gun ship Asta, Castida Frigate, &c. (the Aratusa), and the Aquila, is to be to cruise in the Mediterranean, under command of Rear-Admiral Vaca.

The late Ministers are to lay before the Cortes, before they go out of office, statements which the Constitution requires them to give in, at the commencement of the session, relative to the department over which they respectively presided. Majesty is very well pleased with the results.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the Cortes on the 11th, that from 80 to 90,000 French troops probably be on the frontier on the 30th and the 3d, the Minister of the Interior further informed them; that his Majesty fixed upon Seville as the place to which government was to be transferred, and every disposition to be made for the road and in that city, for the reception of his Majesty and his progress.

Government were authorized, sanie sitting, to remove to places the plate and other valuable churches and convents of the province, to be occupied by the enemy.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires has been directed to protest against principle on which the French Government have grounded their determination to war with Spain, namely, "that the nation" and further, to demand passports, if the French army were to actually enter the Spanish territory.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

Boyer, President of Hayti, has information, dated 20th March, 1852, that the name of Haytiens is to be their national character inscribed in the hearts of the neighbouring nations, by way of retaliation, promising actions and communications by means of letters or belonging to individuals of Hayti and the different islands of the pelago to the windward and leeward of the 1st of May next. It is also forbidden, under penalty of death and confiscation, and three years imprisonment to the Captain, to communicate with any foreign port whatever. Republic shall have adopted measures to cause its flag to be respected.

MEXICO.

The tyranny of Iturbide is hastening to a close. Several distinguished Generals, as Victoria, Bravo and Guerrero, have taken arms, and are fighting for a republic, re-establishment of the Congress, and proclaimed at Vera Cruz, where the Emperor had been born. The square, and the tree of Liberty upon it. The Republic has issued an outline of the plan which it pursued in the re-organization of the government. A full and free Congress, a frame a Constitution, and a government, is the provision of the republic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Peter, lately informed, that a true American, a black, married a white, and baptised a thousand. The Bible Society had been printed, and Calumny, which is the cause of the New Republic, is the settlement of the parts of the world. Dr. Joseph, applied to the national prosecutor, the Bibles can be given power.

New-York, April 20.

The ship Balena arrived at New Bedford yesterday from St. Helena. The vessel was laden with a full cargo of oil. The Emperor Alexander has decreed to prevent all vessels from leaving his coast without having been inspected by the Russian authorities. A brig from Boston had been compelled to relinquish her voyage after having made sale of her cargo to advantage, and as afterwards under necessity of going to the Sandwich Islands and disposing of it at a great loss.

Lisbon, February, 25.

Yesterday the Cortes adopted a decree of their determination to make war on Spain, in the event of invasion of the Peninsula; and for this purpose they have ordered the army of the line to be organized, and to recognize the militia, and to give rise, perhaps, to a civil war. This is a consequence which would be madness to hazard in our situation, and does not seem to us to be more than a desperate attempt to remain at peace more by sea than by land.

We can serve her more effectually by the Peninsular. Repeal the bill—allow free scope to generosity, and the French government are much mistaken, will undertake.

Morning Chronicle, March 11.

London Courier, formerly considered every organ of the British ministry, and now the principal member of the cabinet, as to Spanish affairs, and the chief journal in England at variance on the subject of Parliamentary members of France, with the great majority of all classes who compose the nation, on every question, the voice of artisans of both sides.

Sir correspondents of the London Times, that the French journals contain the state of public feeling, and that the alarm in the opposition towards the foundation of a Spanish military hospital in London, and books have been sent for the purpose at the printing houses.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 14th inst., says: "Lord Stratford has commenced negotiations with the Porte, the smallest doubt is entertained that he will preserve in the East."

Gibraltar.—We have received correspondent Gibraltar papers of March, from which the following facts are made. A letter from the King and Cortes removed to Seville, and it is said that the army enter Spain the same day. Speculations have taken place, pepper, rice, nankens, &c. We have 15,000 blis in hand, heat has advanced a little, and open for its admission, paying duty. White Havana sugar is sold at 10 cents per lb.

New-York Com. Adv.

Marshall O'Donogh's health prevents preventing his continuing at Madrid, his Majesty has appointed Marshal Echeverri to command the squadron, consisting of the Asta, Castida frigate, a corvette, and the Aquila brig, and in the Mediterranean, under the Rear-Admiral Vacca.

Ministers are to lay before the Cortes their report on the 2nd of the depositions, render them liable, that their career will soon be effectively checked. The vessels under command of Commodore Porter, and some other men of war are vigilantly looking for accounts have been received from Havanna that an action had taken place between a British sloop of war and a private schooner off Cape Antonio, in which a few minutes the pirate blew up, and the smoke cleared away, about twenty men were seen swimming, to whom boats gave no quarters.

It was also reported that a British gun boat was captured and taken off Cape Antonio by a private schooner, mounting 6 guns, and a crew of 120 men. A frigate soon afterwards hoisted her prize, when the pirates refused their prize, and succeeded in escaping on board their boats.

The Isle of Pines an engagement is to take place between the English and Greek and the pirate schooner, which ended in the capture of the latter. When the British took possession, found only three or four men on board. The rest had reached the shore in small boats, where horses were in readiness. This action, it is probable, is some time since mentioned in Havana as having been fought with the United States' avenger.

The schooner Pilot, captain Banks, of Baltimore, was taken by a piratical schooner Pan of Matanzas, on the 24th of March. Captain B. feared that there were several vessels on the coast of Cuba—on the 28th, and arrived at Havana on Monday. On the 1st of April the United States schooner Jackall arrived off Havana, and on Capt. B.'s giving information of his capture to the captain of the Jackall, he immediately went in pursuit of the pirate. On the 15th day after the capture of the Pilot, she was retaken by the schooner Gallinipper, a schooner in company with the Jackall, who was lame.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown, N.J. has recently informed us says the "Frenchie American," that he had, during his journey, married about fifteen hundred persons, and baptized (by immersion) many thousands more.

The Baptist Society of St. Petersburg has published a tract, entitled, "The Four Languages, with the history of the Four Evangelists, which will be followed by the notes of the New Testament." Proposals are issued for publishing "Notes on the settlement and Indian Wars of the Western parts of Virginia, and Pennsylvania," by Dr. Joseph Doddridge.

Tier from St. Helena.—Sir Hudson Lowe applied to the Court of King's Bench for protection against Dr. O'Meara, who had confined him in his book, called

"A Voice from St. Helena." A rule to show cause was granted.

Princeton College.—The Rev. Philip Lindsay, lately the Vice-President of Princeton College, has been unanimously elected President of that institution, and the Rev. Jared D. Tyler the Vice-President.

The King of England has presented to the British nation, the valuable and extensive library of his late father, consisting of about 120,000 volumes.

Letters from Hamburg state, that Murat, the son of the former King of Naples, has been refused passports, which he asked from a foreign court, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States.

Belzoni, the traveller, it is said, has been employed to penetrate into Africa in search of Mungo Parke, or, at any rate, to ascertain his fate.

Bonaparte's Library, sent from St. Helena, is soon to be sold at auction in London. Many of the books have marginal notes in his hand writing.

Invention.—A boy in England, by the name of Barry, has lately made the model of a machine that is said to ascertain, with the utmost accuracy, the progress of a vessel at sea; from the principle of which, it is believed, valuable scientific improvements are likely to be the result of his invention. It has been closely examined by several scientific gentlemen connected with the royal navy, who have spoken highly of its merit, and have entered into a subscription to enable the inventor to procure a patent, for which his means are inadequate.

THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL.

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1823.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next, the Convention will commence its triennial session in this city. There will, we hope, be a full attendance of delegates; and much interest is felt, in anticipation of their proceedings. The assemblage of the servants of Christ from widely separated districts of country, yet all animated by the same feelings, and combining their counsels and prayers for the same object, can never be viewed with indifference. It should be our earnest supplication, that the Convention may be guided by the spirit of wisdom, in all its deliberations. It will meet, under circumstances, and at a period, of no ordinary kind. We consider it an auspicious circumstance, that the session is to be held in the Capital of the nation. This is a central point, where local and private views are readily surrendered, and which therefore, is eminently favourable to harmonious and liberal legislation.

There is, it appears to us, a highly desirable kind of concert, which has not yet been fully attained among Baptists. They are numerous, and rapidly increasing; they adhere, for the most part, with pious and enlightened zeal, to the faith once delivered to the saints. Yet we do not find, in this country, at least, that concert in action, that feeling of common interest, that interchange of sympathy and counsel, which it is desirable to witness. The wide extent of the country, and the independent form of our church government, may help to account for the fact. Every section has its own wants and views; every state has its own capital; every association has its own range of policy, modified by a thousand considerations of local concern; and entirely independent on any influence, much less any control, from other associations. It is obvious that these circumstances alone must tend to keep the several portions of the denomination distinct. The several fractions do not combine to form an integer. The piety, and talent, and wealth of the denomination, have not been thrown into the common fund; and its efforts have consequently been conducted by separate bands without a common leader and a concerted plan. This is well known by every one who has reflected on the subject; and is proved by the fact, that even now, of about 150 associations, perhaps 50 only send delegates to the General Convention. So far is the only measure, perhaps, which is adapted to bring together the scattered portions into one well adjusted and efficient whole, from having accomplished this important object. That this state of things ought not to continue, must be quite clear to every one. The great projects which now occupy the attention of Christians, demand unity of counsel and concert in action among all who love our Lord Jesus Christ. It is not, however, reasonable to expect this result, while those who enjoy that fellowship which springs from coincident views of doctrines and rites, are nevertheless estranged and unorganized. There are, moreover, considerations of high interest, connected with the denomination itself, which call for more combined energy, than has hitherto been witnessed. The large number of destitute churches; the wide tracts of country which send forth the suppliant cry for domestic missionaries; the infant theological seminary; and other objects, of eminent importance to the prosperity of the church, present urgent motives for united and vigorous effort. We need not dwell on this topic at present; since we have herebefore devoted much time and space, to considerations tending to prepare the way for

ciate for this purpose, under the title of "The Columbian Society auxiliary to the General Convention of the Baptist denomination."

1st. The objects of this society are, to aid the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and to promote the cause of missions, leaving it at the option of each member to designate to which of these objects his subscription shall be applied, and whether to subscribe a particular sum annually for a definite number of years or otherwise.

2d. A Secretary and Treasurer shall be annually chosen, and such other assistants from time to time appointed, as may be judged expedient, who shall continue in office till successors are appointed.

3d. The Treasurer shall pay over to the General Convention, through the Treasurer of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, the funds belonging to that Institution; and through the Agent, or Treasurer of the General Convention, the funds belonging to that body, from time to time, as opportunities offer; and shall make report to the society.

4th. The Secretary may call a meeting of the Society when necessary.

5th. The Society shall hold an annual meeting at a time and place agreed on, when a collection shall be taken, and any business transacted which may be conducive to the objects of the society.

6th. Funds not designated by the donors to any particular object, shall be divided between the College and Missions.

7th. Alterations may be made at any time in this Constitution, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting, or at any meeting duly called by the Secretary.

The Society, after electing a Treasurer and Secretary, adjourned, to meet on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at the above-mentioned place.

* * Persons who are friendly to the objects of the Society, are requested to attend the meeting on Monday evening, and give in their names as members.

WASHINGTON BAPTIST SOCIETY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the "Washington Baptist Society for Foreign Missions," was held at the house of the Rev. O. B. Brown. Several new members were added; and the Rev. O. B. Brown and the Rev. LUTHER RICE, were appointed delegates to represent the Society in the General Convention, during its next session, which will commence on Wednesday next.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

A Foreign Mission Society has recently been formed by the students of Waterville College, who pay three dollars per annum, which they earn by labouring on the College lands. The sum subscribed at the first meeting was more than 50 dollars.

HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

It is stated, that Mr. Benedict's "*History of Religions*" is now in the press at Providence (R. I.) and that it will shortly be published. We doubt not, that this work will be a valuable digest of the facts, usually sought for in a book of this kind.

DIPLOMATIC.

Baron de TULLY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, was presented to the President, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, when he delivered his credentials, and was received.

The Minister from the United States to Colombia, MR. ANDERSON, arrived in this City, with his family, on Wednesday last.

A letter from Caracas, of the 23rd of March, states that the Government of Colombia has made the following appointments:

M. SALAZAR, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that government to the United States.

Col. PALACIO, to be Consul General to the United States.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Baptist church at Powelton, Georgia, in consideration of the departed worth, and great loss to the churches, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. WINDER HILLMAN, instituted, and observed a day of solemn fasting and prayer, to the Father of mercies, to deplore, in a becoming manner, this bereavement; and to beseech him that of his great goodness, he would remedy the evils of this afflictive providence, by sending more labourers into his harvest." At their request a discourse was delivered, sacred to the memory of the deceased, on 2 Chron. 24. 25. "And Jeremiah and all Judah and Jerusalem lamented and mourned for Josiah." Our dear and "mourned for" brother was, like Josiah, an early subject of "marvellous light." Perhaps about his eleventh year, his heart was made tender, and he humbled himself, and wept before the Lord; he obtained a hope in Christ, "while he was yet young," and felt a glowing zeal for the Lord of Hosts.

He early engaged himself to the Lord and his people, to keep "the faith once delivered to the saints," and to walk in all the ordinances of the Lord, according to the word of the Lord. He soon felt it his duty and desire to speak to and exhort the people to turn to the Lord; and he was blessed, as an instrument in the hand of God, in turning many from darkness to light, and from the power of sin to serve the living God, who have hitherto stood to the covenant." He bent his whole force against innovation, interpolation, or misapplication of the word or ordinance of the Lord. He was a strict communionist. Not from any superiority, but from a conscientious regard to what he thought to be right or wrong. He contended that the divisions among the Lord's people must be lost in their being united, according to the emblem given,

of the union of the two families of Judah and Israel, by the prophet Ezekiel, xxxviii. 13-21. And his constant endeavour was to do away these divisions, as hurtful and hateful things to the kingdom of Christ on earth; with how much success, they who enjoyed his pious and indefatigable labours can better attest. His heart also burned with missionary ardour; and he exerted all his energies in this cause; to enlist a strong and formidable phalanx against the idolatry of the heathen nations; and to raise, on that demolished doctrine of vanities, "the service of the only true and living God," through our Lord Jesus Christ.

While we can attach no cause of blame to our dear departed brother for rash ambition or for any particular act of imprudence; yet it is doubtful whether he did not come to his death, by exerting himself to fill his appointments, and stand in his accustomed course of duty, beyond his strength; and thus fall a sacrifice to his own zeal in the cause of his Lord and Master? At any rate he was cut off in the midst of his days and apparent usefulness! Well may we ministers and churches lament and mourn for Hillman! He was a pious youth—an amiable professor—a famous defender and extender of the reformation from Popery, and an able, zealous, diligent, faithful and sound minister of the everlasting gospel.

Let us reflect: 1. Have we not been neglectful of prayer for the lives and health of our ministers? And have we not been scourged by their decline and death? But, 2. Should we not now lay it to heart, as we do this day, to pray the Lord of the harvest to send more labourers into his harvest? On these reflections consider: If ministers are a blessing to the church, their continuance and the continuance of their health must be regarded as the blessing of our heavenly Father also. And if these should not be gratefully acknowledged, and ardently

AT THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE